

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 77.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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Agents, British Columbia.

Kurtz & Co., Fort Yale, Sth. T. Tilley, Fort Hope, W. Wimard, Fort Langley, Franklyn, McDonald & Co., Port Douglas, S. W. Herring, New Westminster.

The Merits and Demerits of the Great Eastern.

The New York *Times* contains a very thorough scientific description of the trial trip of the Great Eastern, from a special correspondent, whom the *Times* describes as an American engineer, who has taken a professional interest in the matter. The general conclusion the writer seems to have attained is, that while the expectation of the public, unduly wrought up by incompetent authorities, are disappointed, those of the projectors are abundantly verified: Thus, while the vessel cannot be advantageously employed for mere transatlantic service, it is perfectly adapted to the long Australian voyage for which it was designed. It cannot attain a speed of thirty miles an hour, but it can accomplish a rate of fifteen. It cannot make a trip from Liverpool to New York in five days, but she might possibly in ten. It does not wholly obviate the discomforts of a sea voyage; it does not go through the waves instead of over them, but it does pitch and roll so slightly as to cause little serious distress to the passenger. Other points of interest are developed by the trial. The security of the vessel is imperfect; the bulkheads are neither fire tight nor watertight. Important valves are not as they should be, automatic. The apparatus for superheating steam seems only to be available at the cost of grave peril. The machinery is very far from having that completeness and that proportion people have been led to anticipate. The boilers are inadequate to furnish the power required by the engines.

There is a want of harmony in the working of the screw and side wheel engines, and the donkey engines are by no means so serviceable as certain American inventions of the same kind. The machinery for raising the anchor is likewise of indifferent value. On the other hand, the vessel is under the perfect control of the helm with no great amount of force than is required by a first class frigate. The consumption of coal is moderate, and the engines work with none of the stiffness of new machinery. The opinions formed by the writer are thus, upon the whole, not unfavorable to its claims. Indeed, he does not hesitate to pronounce it a success.

The same correspondent also gives the gratifying intelligence that the American trip of the Great Eastern is not to be deferred until spring. The Directors have determined to dispatch her on one very shortly after November 1st.

TELEGRAPH LINES.—In America, 45,000 miles; in England, 10,000; in France, 8,000; in Germany and Austria, 10,000; in Prussia, 4,000; in Russia, 5,000; in the rest of Europe, 7,650; in India, 5,000; in Australia, 1,200; elsewhere, 500. Total in 1858, 96,350. Over all the lines in the United States the number of messages per year, is estimated at 4,000,000. It is supposed that a telegraph could be laid round the globe for less than half the cost of the Erie railroad.

FREE NEGROES.—We take the following extract from the *Helena (Arkansas) Democrat*: "The free negroes of Arkansas, who are required by law to leave the State before 1860, seem generally to have settled on Kansas as their future home, and contemplate removing there at an early day."

The taxation imposed this year by the British Parliament for the support of Government amounts to the enormous sum of £69,000,000, or \$308,390,000, exceeding the cost of the General Government and all of the State and Municipal Governments in the Union combined.

Submarine Telegraph.

A suggestion has been thrown out, that if the cable were sunk only a few feet beneath the surface, and there suspended by elastic spiral buoys, it would answer its purpose better, and be more easy of repair and recovery, than when sunk to the very bottom of the ocean. We may inquire, in reply, whether such a cable would resist an Atlantic storm or a floating ice-berg? On the other hand, Lieut. Maury, of the national observatory, Washington, shows that there are the best of all reasons for sinking the cable to the bottom, because once at rest on the bottom, and properly coated, it will be indestructible. He holds that it was a mistake to twist the heavy iron coat round the conducting wire, necessitating a cumbersome system of brakes in the paying out; because, if only made heavy enough to sink, the telegraph cord will be perfectly safe when sunk to the bottom. He shows what is well known to sailors, that if you twist a spiral covering round a straight core, it is always the core or heart that suffers most, and gives way first, when subject to strain. So, instead of a heavy, stiff iron cable, he would have his copper wires prepared and coated in the way described as "Rogers' cord," which is not larger than a common log-line, and which can be payed out without difficulty in the ordinary voyage of a ship. Such cord will sink at the rate of about two miles an hour, and Lieut. Maury feels confident that a divergence of half a mile is all that is to be apprehended from currents. He professes to deal only with the Neptunian part of the question, leaving the electrical to others, and thinks that he has resolved the difficulty. "I have no doubt whatever," he says, "as to the ultimate success of a telegraph across the Atlantic. The sea offers no obstructions, on account of its depth or its currents, to lines of any length. A line, with an unbroken conducting wire, across the Atlantic or the Pacific, is as practicable as one across the Alps or the Andes. In the long run, and mile for mile, I do not think there would be much, if any, difference in cost between the two." The real question for the future projectors of lines of submarine telegraphs, not how deep, or how boisterous, or how wide the sea is, but what are the electrical limits to the length of submarine lines?—*Chambers' Journal*.

Geology.

Among the freshest and most interesting of scientific topics, are certain facts concerning which our geologists are in a state of surprise and excitement—so much so, that an extraordinary meeting of the Geological Society was held to discuss the matter. One is the discovery of flint implements—knives and axe-heads—near Amiens, at the bottom of a stratum of gravel, and from nineteen to twenty-five feet below the surface. The things have been actually found *in situ*—some by English geologists—where there is no appearance of the gravel ever having been previously disturbed; and what is more remarkable, in a spot which forms the top of a hill. The implements are in great numbers, and the conclusion is, that they testify to the existence of man on the earth at a period anterior to that commonly supposed, thus confirming similar conclusions drawn from the discoveries made in the Brixham Cave and elsewhere. The other fact is one which we have heretofore incidentally mentioned—the exploration of the cave, Grotta di Maccagnone, near Palermo, by Dr. Falconer, where bones of extinct species of animals were found in astonishing quantities, along with fragments of charcoal, and knives of flint and agate in great numbers, imbedded in the breccia. The importance of the discovery may be judged of from the fact that hippopotamuses have swarmed on the spot. Of the bone known to anatomists as the astragalus, Dr. Falconer picked up nearly a hundred examples within the space of a few feet; and this bone is so easy of identification, as to leave no room for doubt. The existence of the bones has long been known to the natives, who have at times taken from the ancient store to burn into ivory black; but this is the first scientific investigation that has been made of the interesting deposit.—*Chambers' Journal*.

NOTABLES IN THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.—The man who stands out diplomatically in the present Chinese difficulty is Mr. Bruce, Minister. He is a brother of the Earl of Elgin, late Minister, and is a little under fifty years, but is quite grey, looking older than he is. He was at the time of his appointment Consul General in Egypt.

Baron de Bourboulon is the French Minister, also about fifty years old, and quite grey, low in stature, and withal quite lame. He carries a pleasant face, but not intellectually striking.

Admiral Hope—the defeated hero of the Peiho affair—is described by those who know him as an officer of the most manly appearance, being about six feet in height and very thick and muscular, but well proportioned, of benignant countenance, and the most gentlemanly manners. His age is about fifty-two years. He certainly showed no want of pluck in that unfortunate affair.

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The Expense of Gas in Eastern and in European Cities.

It will strike every one that the cost of gas in the United States is disproportionately large as compared with English cities. It is proven in the calculations submitted to a recent Glasgow meeting, that if no interest is paid on capital wasted, in the crudities of first construction of works, gas may be furnished at less than fifty cents the thousand feet. All the great works constructed there as well as here are thus encumbered with unprofitably spent capital, which must be earned by the current use of gas, unless old works are wholly abandoned; and a strong point against the purchase by that city of the company works at Glasgow, is made on the ground that the public are entitled to the earliest possible release from burdens unwise incurred, and that such burdens should not be made a perpetual charge for the future. We here pay nearly double the highest price paid for gas, as the following comparison will show:

Philadelphia, per 1,000 cubic feet.....	\$2.25
New York, " " "	2.50
London, " " "	37
Paris, " " "	1.29
Manchester, " " "	1.69
Glasgow, " " "	1.21
Liverpool, " " "	91

It is obvious that we might improve the condition of our gas supply, and reduce the very heavy bills our large cities pay for it, without devising any new gas to burn; but, if any means whatever can be employed to light us at half the rates we now pay for this indispensable necessity, let us have light upon it, and have light cheap.—*North American*.

NAPOLEON'S NOTIONS OF A FREE PRESS.—It is plain that the nephew does not intend to relax his despotic hold of France in the smallest particular. The amnesty, and the removal of all pending prosecutions from newspapers under displeasure, led to the belief that a freedom from restrictions of opinions was on Napoleon's cards; but it was quite a mistake. It is true that good authority has traced the rumor of the intended act of grace to the Tuilleries itself, but then the funds were to be acted on, (confound them, they will keep going down in Paris!) and the rumor had thus a purpose to serve—but did not serve. Louis Napoleon owing to a weakness he could hardly have been expected to betray: he as much as says that he dare not trust a free interchange of opinion on the part of his subjects.—*Bulletin Cor.*

The Hartford press announces the death of Col. Samuel Green, in the ninety-second year of his age. He was the oldest printer in the State—possibly in the United States—and was long actively connected with the press in Connecticut.

A penny was deposited in the corner stone of a church at Jackson, Mich., last week, that had been taken from the corner stone of a temple in Rome, built during the reign of the first Caesar.

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Orders promptly executed at San Francisco wholesale rates, with addition of import charges.

C. & A. J. Langley, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., COMMERCIAL STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

DRUGGISTS, And Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window Glass Varnishes, Camphene, &c., &c.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

A. DE COSMOS, EDITOR.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Thursday Morning, December 8, 1859.

Manhood Suffrage and the Independent Organ.

It is an old trick of government cliques and politicians, leagued together to defeat popular rights and reform, to propagate some extreme doctrine so far in advance of that the country seeks to establish, as to throw ridicule upon, or draw public attention from the real question at issue. The plan of operations in such case, is to pretend to an extreme liberality, as if to rebuke the country for asking too little, while some more radical measure is put forward—which however, its supporters are sure will not be carried out—but which for its apparent liberality casts the true issue into the shade, and thus often defeats the demands of the people for practicable reform. This is precisely the game which has been and is still being played by the government intriguers, the Hudson Bay monopolists and their organs. For two years the country has been struggling to throw off the petty despotism of the Company and its Chief-factors, and to inaugurate certain needful reforms. The time was when the opposition to every sort of improvement was open, avowed, and generally successful; but now they find that their power is about to be curtailed, it is necessary to resort to deception and hypocrisy to accomplish their purposes. The first step in the new policy is to establish an organ, instructed, it appears, to advocate the most liberal and radical measures, to applaud everybody and every thing likely to meet with popular favor, while it might, for the sake of appearances, vilify its friends and masters without stint. Thus when the country demanded a reduction of the qualifications of voters and Representatives, though the government, its adherents, and its Council resisted, the government organ, established, paid and fed out of the government crib, took the other tack, and began to disparage the motives and objects of the Reform party, as illiberal, and to contrast them with its popular hobby of "manhood suffrage." It has continued to waste itself, more or less, on that topic ever since. If any man can conceive of a strictly government organ opposing *in toto* the government's policy—he may be able to recognise in that organ, an independent, high-toned journal. It being a self-evident fact that the organ could not even exist, much less grind out an opinion, without the permission of its masters,—its paradoxical proceedings can be accounted for in no other way but by supposing there is a perfect understanding between the powers that be, and "the man at the wheel," that if the ship of state should go to destruction, under their united command, the oculum may be shifted from the shoulders of one to the other, till it finds no place to rest. But where every act of the government and its minions, has been opposed to a liberal franchise, who will believe that the vaporings of the government organ about "manhood suffrage," are really anything but hypocritical dodge, for sinister purposes. How vain then are the attempts of such a journal to appear liberal and independent!

The country is supposed to know its own wants. The franchise law which the people demanded was enacted; but true to its opposition instincts, the organ continues to harp upon manhood suffrage, berates the Legislature for not adopting it, and counsels the people to be content with "nothing short." If there was the least fear that manhood suffrage was now about to be demanded by the country, or had the Reform party taken its stand in favor of that doctrine, who does not know that the whole troop of government adherents and its organ would be "tooth and toe-nail" against it? Though the organ puts forth liberal views of popular rights, by permission, for a purpose, it honestly entertains such sentiments about as much as the Emperor of Austria. Its policy is easily fathomed; yet to the uninitiated world, its course presents a novel feature in politics—that of a government mouth-piece taking the lead of the people in matters of reform.

We are by no means opposed to the principle of universal suffrage, when it is practicable and demanded by the country. But when that time comes, we shall expect to find our rabidly progressive governmental contemporary "out of sight" ahead of manhood suffrage, promulgating, perhaps, the right of aliens to vote and hold office, or some other advanced theory which shall serve to gratify its self-sufficiency and its opposition to popular feeling and reform.

The steamer Wilson G. Hunt has been laid up. The Eliza Anderson takes her place.

LETTER FROM VAN WINKLE BAR.

Bench Diggings Paying Well.

Rip Van Winkle's Bar, Nov. 14, 1859.

EDITOR COLONIST.—The anticipations which we have had with regard to the various flats, so numerous in this vicinity, paying good wages, notwithstanding an usual but imperfect mode of prospecting them, have been realized—in fact, have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Swartz & Co. commenced running a cut, a few weeks ago, into a flat which forms the third bench or elevation from the river, in order to make a tail-race for their sluices, and likewise to enable them to test their ground in a thorough manner. Whilst they were engaged in shoveling the paying stratum into their sluices, they realized \$10 per day to the man. There are several companies—White men and Chinese—already at work still higher up in what might be termed the fourth bench, it being much easier worked than the third, and it is paying extremely well. Some are making as high as \$20 per day to the hand. Our expectations being now fully realized, according to the calculations we formerly made, we are satisfied to settle down for another season at least. Snow on the mountains, winter approaching, we cannot do much this fall, as the mountains are being clad in their snow-white caps, which will form a congealed barrier to our shearing the golden fleece for a few months to come; but when Spring returns again with her gentle zephyrs and moistifying breath, we will again resume our labors and hope to be enabled through the columns of the Colonist to show to the world not by figures of rhetoric but by figures of arithmetic that we don't burrow into the mountains for nothing.

The Miners preparing for Next Season's Campaign.

A number of us intend, in a short time, to go down to Victoria to purchase provisions for the ensuing season, as by so doing we shall curtail our expenses by avoiding the exorbitant prices which are usually charged, during winter and spring, on articles of food, which is quite an item in the daily expenditure of the miner. The balance that will remain will employ themselves in getting out sluice lumber and making other preparations for the spring campaign. They will have a more agreeable time of it this season than last, as they can now provide themselves with all the esculents known in the vegetable kingdom, from the ranch of George Weaver & Co., which besides being used as sustenance for the inner man, will be very beneficial as an anti-scorbutic, and for which purpose they necessarily ought to be used in these high latitudes.

The Bye-Laws, &c.

I had the pleasure of conversing with his Honor Judge Begbie, on the bye-laws, when on his return to Victoria from his late tour through the mineral portions of this Colony, lately issued by his Excellency the Governor, and by which the miners throughout the length and breadth of British Columbia are to be guided in the future, if not otherwise amended. His Honor the Judge seems to think they will work admirably, having been got up with great care and attention as to the general interest of the miner, by wise and experienced men from various portions of the world where gold is now obtained. But I would now inform his Honor, and all others who may take pleasure in reading this letter, that if article 3 of said bye-laws enforced for three months in the ensuing spring, it will cause an exodus from the country greater than that which took place during the Indian difficulties of August, 1858.

The bars on the river are being now worked to such an extent that they are no longer remunerative by the usual mode of working them, viz. the rocker. Mining therefore in the future will be confined entirely to the flats extending back from the river, which, as far as prospected, pay well. Much work, however, has to be done before they will be in good working shape. They are generally covered with from 10 to 15 feet of sand, which is not at all auriferous, and must be cleaned off before getting to the paying strata.

Ditches, therefore, have to be dug perhaps for miles, for this purpose. "Serious incisions" have likewise to be made into the banks, for tail races for sluices, and various other expensive operations, too numerous to mention, have to be made before realising a cent, and to think that we are to be confined down to 25 ft. by 30 feet of ground to each licensed miner, as stated in Rule 3 of the late Bye-Law, would not by any means justify such expensive operations. Hence the result would be a stampede from the mines. Towns and villages now in a flourishing condition, at various points on the river, would become entirely deserted, and the country would again fall back into its previous barrenness, to become a prey to the red-man and fur-trader, each to follow in their different spheres their usual pursuits, without molestation in the future.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA DRY GOODS STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public that he will occupy his old stand on Government street, where he would be happy to serve his old friends and the citizens of Victoria. He is constantly supplied with

NEW GOODS

BY EVERY STEAMER,

and has always on hand a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—OR—

Cloaks and Mantillas,

SILK, VELVET AND CLOTH.

—ALSO—

A large variety of

FINE SILKS.

—ALSO—

BONNETS.

An excellent variety of

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,

and a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods:

Fine Frock Coats;

Dress Coats; Over Coats;

Vests and Pantaloons

OF DIFFERENT COLORS;

FASHIONABLE SILK HATS;

CHILDREN'S TOYS

Of all kinds, India, Rubber and Wax.

N. B.—Due notice will be given before moving into my new and commodious FIRE-PROOF B R I C K STORE, adjoining the Bank of British North America, Yates street, Victoria.

dec8

K. GAMBITZ.

LECTURE.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, Wharf street, Victoria, on

THURSDAY, Dec. 15th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

by THOS. E. GRAY, on the subject of the Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse. The first of the course will be the claims of the Study of Natural Science upon the student. Tickets for sale at the stores of Hibben & Carswell, Curtis & Moore, American Saloon, American Hotel, Royal Hotel, and at this office.

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FOR CHINA.

Passengers only.

THE FINE CLIPPER SHIP "ICONIUM," CHAS. P. HEUSTIS, Commander, will leave Port Townsend about the 10th instant.

Will be in superior accommodations for passengers.

Apply to SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL, Wharf street, Victoria.

dec8

NOTICE.

WHOEVER LEAVES THE BOGUS "VICTORIA GAZETTE" at my place, need not expect to receive any pay for the same, as I have never ordered it.

JOSEPH S. JOSEPH.

W. M. SMITH, announces to his Friends, Customers of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, of having removed to his new commodious store, adjoining the corner of Yates and Government streets, and respectfully calls their attention to his large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, & C.

which he is now prepared to offer at very reasonable prices.

Fine qualities of Black and Green Teas, Rio and Green Coffees, Chocolate, Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Marmalades, & a choice assortment of general Italian and Oilmens' Stores, selected with special care for family consumption.

Is in constant receipt of Fresh California and Oregon Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, direct from the dairy. All orders promptly attended to, and goods warranted as represented.

Victoria, Nov. 25, 1859.

dec6-1m

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

HENRY HOLBROOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,

Liverpool Wharf, Columbia St.,

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BONDED STORAGE, ALWAYS READY for

500 to 1000 tons Merchandise, consignments received, duties paid, and all orders for the mines for

Flour, Bacon, Beans and other goods immediately forwarded.

Great advantages accrue to parties importing di-

rect to New Westminster, who would meet with im-

mediate sale for cargoes of staple goods.

For sale 5000 pounds English Cut Tobacco from

Beynon and Stocken, London, chosen by the Crimean

army and bought from them at Balaklava, when the

troops were leaving. Apply to Henderson and Bur-

naby, Victoria.

dec6-1m

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

2,500 LBS. BERGIN'S Celebrated Family

400 lbs. English White do;

500 lbs. French Sperm Candles;

600 lbs. New Zinc Currants;

200 lbs. Candied Citron;

50 lbs. California Corn Brothas, assorted

sizes;

Salt Salmon in cans for export.

By W. B. SMITH,

Corner Government and Yates sts.

dec5-1m

MOUNTAIN DEW PUNCH.

QUAKERS.

TOM AND JERRY.

EARLY PERL.

MULLED ALE AND PORTER.

All the above Drinks 12½ cents per Glass at the

BANK EXCHANGE, next to Stationer's Hall, Yates st.

dec6-1m

Give us a call.

Yates street, 2 doors above

Waddington street.

dec6-1m

EX MANUELLA AND D. L. CLINCH.

SWAIN, BOORD & CO.'S OLD TOM in puncheons;

Worthington & Co.'s do do do

Thompson's do do do

Irish Whiskey, Martell and Maret Brandy in hds:

Port and Sherry in hds;

Brown Ale, Bitter Ale, etc. in hds;

Brown Ale, Bitter Ale, etc. in hds;

Jones' Sparkling Devonshire Cider in cases;

Assorted Invoice Liquors &c.

For sale by DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.

Corner Wharf and Johnson sts.

dec1-1m

EX STEAMER PACIFIC.

10,000 CIGARS,

LA VILLA DE GIRON.

THIS MOST CELEBRATED BRAND OF CIGARS, is directly received from Havana, and is offered for sale in small lots by

G. VIGNOLO,

Johnson street opposite Wharf.

dec3-1m

Give us a call.

Yates street, 2 doors above

Waddington street.

dec3-1m

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LIBERATION OF M. JULLIEN.—E. Julian who has been a prisoner in the French prisoner of Clancy since the beginning of May, has been set at liberty by a decree of the Imperial Court, reversing a judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce. The circumstances were simply these. In 1852, M. Julian being in London, obtained from the Home Secretary a certificate under the act of 1844, conferring upon him the rights in the United Kingdom of a natural born subject (excepting always the right to be a member of parliament or of Her Majesty's privy council), and he took an oath of allegiance to the Queen accordingly. On coming to Paris this year M. Julian was arrested on mesme process by a money-changer of the Faubourg St. Honore, named Delapierre, to whom had been indorsed a bill of exchange accepted by M. Julian in favor of a Mr. Chappell of London. The only ground on which the arrest could be maintained was that M. Julian was a foreigner, for one Frenchman cannot arrest another on mesme process. The day after his arrest M. Julian declared himself a bankrupt, and an application was subsequently made to the Tribunal of Commerce, praying for an order for his discharge from custody. This court held that the effect of the certificate which M. Julian had obtained in England was to strip him of the rights of a Frenchman, and that he was not entitled to the benefit of the French bankruptcy laws. The Imperial court, in reversing the erroneous judgment of the court below observed that the oath of allegiance taken under the statute of 1844 was nothing more in effect than a formal recognition of that local and transitory allegiance which every foreigner owes to the Queen of England, from the mere fact of his living under her protection.

BOAT FOUND.—We are requested by Mr. Henry A. Webster, of Neeah Bay, to state that on the 25th of last month the Indians picked up a boat, that was drifting into the Bay bottom up. She is painted white, is 20 feet long, 5ft. 8in. wide, with square stern. She was evidently a ship's jolly boat and had been capsized. The wind had been blowing from E. N. E. for three preceding days, and it was conjectured that the boat had drifted from Race Rocks. She is not much damaged, and can be easily repaired.

His Excellency has just issued a proclamation, in which it is stated "that the following moneys and tolls shall be levied on all wares, goods, and merchandise carried into British Columbia, from the 1st January, 1860: twelve shillings for every ton of wares, goods, and merchandise transported or taken from New Westminster to any place in British Columbia. The said twelve shillings shall be paid to Her Majesty's Collector, before taking or transporting any such wares.

BALLOONING.—The greatest elevation ever attained, by means of a balloon, was during an ascent made by Mr. Green (of London) in 1838; the height exceeded 27,000 feet, or 5 miles and 600 feet.

The Assembly was prorogued yesterday, by His Excellency, Gov. Douglas, in person, till February 2d, 1860.

A Frenchman, who proposed to establish a school, hearing that a high school would be more respectfully patronized, took a room in the garret of a four-story house.

DIED.

In Victoria, on Wednesday, Dec. 5th, Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS, a native of Ireland, aged 38 years, of consumption.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Dec. 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, View street, near Blanchard.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer WILSON G. HUNT, from Port Townsend—48 head of cattle.

Percher H. C. PAGE, from Port Townsend—42M feet lumber.

Percher WILD DUCK, from Port Townsend—15M shingles.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 7—Steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Welch, Port Townsend.

Schreif C Page, Oberg, Port Townsend.

Schreif Wild Duck, Skiff, Port Townsend.

CLEARED.

Dec 7—Str Otter, Monat, New Westminster.

Schreif Elizabeth, Mervin, Port Townsend.

THE UNDERSIGNED

ARE NOW RECEIVING

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE LIQUORS, the following of which form a part:

Booth's Old Tom in Puncheons.

Burnett's do in Cases.

Harvey's Scotch Whiskey in Puncheons.

Holland Gin in Pipes.

Champagne Cider in Brls and Kegs.

Younger's Edinboro' Ale in Stone Jugs.

do do in Bulk.

Allsopp's Burton Ale do.

Salt's do do.

Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s Bottled Porter.

Truman, Hanbury's do.

Allsopp's Bottled Ale.

And for sale

THOMAS PATRICK & CO.,

Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

n17-1m

NEW GOODS PER PACIFIC.

LACE CURTAINS;

Long Shawls;

Cloth Cloaks, &c.

dec3-3

FOR LEASE.

THAT COMMODIOUS STORE presently occupied by K. Gambitz, and situated on Government near Yates street. Apply to JOHN COPLAND, Yates st.

1860.

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

BY LAST ARRIVAL

AT—

STATIONER'S HALL,

A Beautiful Assortment

OR—

HANDSOMELY BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED

PRESENTATION BOOKS,

AND—

ALBUMS;

For the Approaching

CHRISTMAS

AND—

NEW YEAR.

Annuals for 1860.

Diaries for 1860.

Almanacs for 1860.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

Yates Street.

dec3-1m

ASSAY OFFICE.

MARCHAND, Jr., & CO.,

YATES STREET,

Third door above Freeman & Co.'s Express,

Assayers of Gold, Silver and Ores.

ASSAYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A promptly and faithfully made, and returns given within six hours, in bars or coin, at the option of the depositor.

AIME MARCHAND has been connected with the well-known Assay Office of HARRIS & MARCHAND, in San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville, California, for the last four years, and during that time they have given general satisfaction to the public.

We guaranty the correctness of our Assays, and by permission refer to the following well-known Banking Houses and Express Offices in San Francisco:

B. Davidson, Abel Guy,
Tallant & Wilde, Wells, Fargo & Co.,
Parrott & Co., Freeman & Co.,
Sather & Church.

Also, by special permission we refer to the Bank of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, in Victoria, o27-1m

READING ROOM.

FOR THE GREATER CONVENIENCE of the Public, the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION have removed their Reading Room to the front room on the ground floor of the house of Dr. Dickson, opposite the Bastion, Government Street.

The public are invited to become subscribers to this room, on the table of which will be found the H. L. ILLUSTRATED NEWS, SATURDAY REVIEW, ATHENEE RECORD, WATKINMAN, PAPAGO, SCOTSMAN, MELBOURNE ARGUS, NEW YORK HERALD, WEEKLY BULLETIN, MONTEAL WITNESS, BRITISH COLONIST, VICTORIA CAZETTE, NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES, and other Newspapers.

The room is comfortably furnished, and will be found a pleasant resort in which to spend a leisure hour. Open from 5 to 10 o'clock every evening, Sundays excepted.

Subscription—Six Shillings, or one dollar and a half per quarter.

The Secretary will be in attendance every Monday and Thursday evening, from 6 to 7 o'clock, to receive subscribers names.

N. B.—Donations of Newspapers, Magazines, or Books, thankfully received.

dec1-1m

J. A. McCREA,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Wharf street.

J. A. McCrea, having leased that large and commodious Sales Room situated on Wharf street, near A. Kandler, is prepared to receive Merchandise, either for Public or Private Sale.

He will also give his personal attention to the sale of Real Estate.

A Register will be kept of Property for Sale.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—MONDAY and THURSDAY.

n10

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE held this day, it was resolved as follows:

1st. The first Winter Concert for the Society shall be given in the week preceding Christmas Day. Each Member, on paying a personal admittance, will be entitled to a ticket admitting two friends.

2d. A general meeting of the whole Society for musical practice, will be held in the ensuing week, at a place and time to be announced in subsequent advertisement.

3d. All Members are particularly requested to attend such meeting, and to invite such of their friends as may wish to become members of the Society. The attendance of all persons proposing to take a part in the performances is especially desirable.

4th. All Members are particularly requested to attend such meeting, and to invite such of their friends as may wish to become members of the Society. The attendance of all persons proposing to take a part in the performances is especially desirable.

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